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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVIII.

BALTIMORE, January 9, 1891.

No. 2.

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"During several months past I have suffered from headache, without being able to find relief until I tried Ayer's Pills, which so much benefited me that I consider it my duty to publicly state the fact."—Mrs. M. Guymond, Fall River, Mass.

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"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any disagreeable sensation in the stomach after eating."—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pileus, Va.

"I have been affected, for years, with headache and indigestion, and though I spent nearly a fortune in medicines, I never found any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. Six bottles of these Pills completely cured me."—Benjamin Harper, Plymouth, Montserrat, W. I.

"After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of ailments caused by derangements of the liver, peculiar to malarial localities, simple justice prompts me to express to you my high appreciation of the merits of this medicine for the class of disorders I have named."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

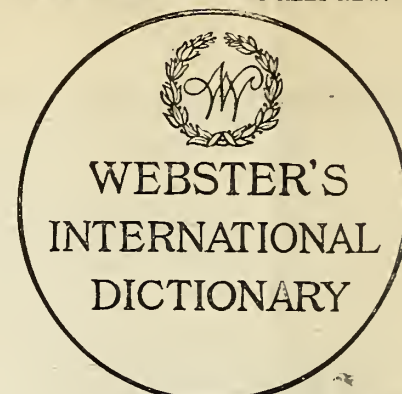
"During the past 28 years I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. They never failed to benefit."—Chauncy Herdsman, A. M., Business College, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

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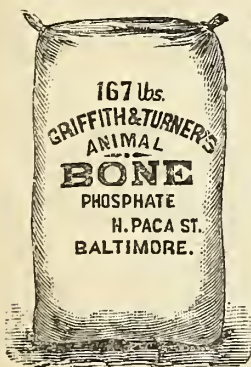
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A LONG WINTER

Is before you, farmer friend, and
a Dollar invested in this Journal
WILL BE WELL SPENT.

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVIII.

BALTIMORE, January 9, 1891.

No. 2.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

Take good care of the Apple Orchard. If properly looked after it will prove one of the best paying pieces of property a farmer can own. A Connecticut farmer says apples pay him better than sheep.

The soil of the orchard should be plowed up every few years and seeded to clover and the trees properly thinned out and pruned. There is no need of orchards dying out so early. Many of the New England orchards planted as far back as 1830 are still thriving and bearing. And this is due to careful attention to the orchard. If you are preparing to get out a new orchard put the soil in good condition leaving dead furrows in which to plant the trees. Set two year olds, placing the heaviest and larger portion of the roots to the South-west, and only trim such limbs as will disfigure the tree if left. Plant the right

kind of trees, a few for family use but mostly of the best market varieties. In this section the Ben Davis has stood the test. Jonathan and Wine-sop are good. Those growers who are accustomed to selling their apples at from one to two dollars a barrel, says *Orchard and Garden*, and think the last a plying price, have little conception of the money that may be got out of apple growing. The growers of choice dessert apples in England think little of getting from twelve to twenty-five cents each for their fine fruits. There is no risk in

saying that, let them do their best, we can here in America grow finer apples, at a much less cost, than the most careful orchardist in the comparatively sunless mother country. For those who are looking for an uncrowded field of labor in horticulture, it seems to me that the field is entirely unoccupied, and that it is yet, and for some time to come will be, a good and profitable one. "There is always room, up high." Perfectly flawless apples, of our best and most beautiful dessert sorts, if put upon the right market at the moment of their greatest perfection, can be easily sold at from \$10 to \$20 a barrel. Instead of being a high, this is a low estimate. Apples of medium size run about 500 to the barrel, and at \$20 would be only four cents apiece. But this class of apples should be handled like eggs; and really the best case for shipping such fruit is made upon the same plan as the ceil-

lar egg cases. In these, fancy Canadian apples are now being shipped to England, and have netted the growers \$3 a bushel.

In packing for market the fruit should be so arranged as to prevent motion. It is very desirable to have the packages of whatever form, whether boxes or barrels of a neat appearance and uniform full size. The fruit should be well selected and of an average quality throughout, and not fixed up for market with the best only at the ends or sides that are to be first opened. Dealers soon learn to discriminate in favor of the brands of honest packers. The attractive and honest packing of fruit has much to do, nowadays, with its successful sale. For those who wish to reap the highest rewards and the greatest profits from a near and convenient market, as well as those who desire to preserve their fruits, and bring them to the highest state of perfection, a fruit-room or fruit-

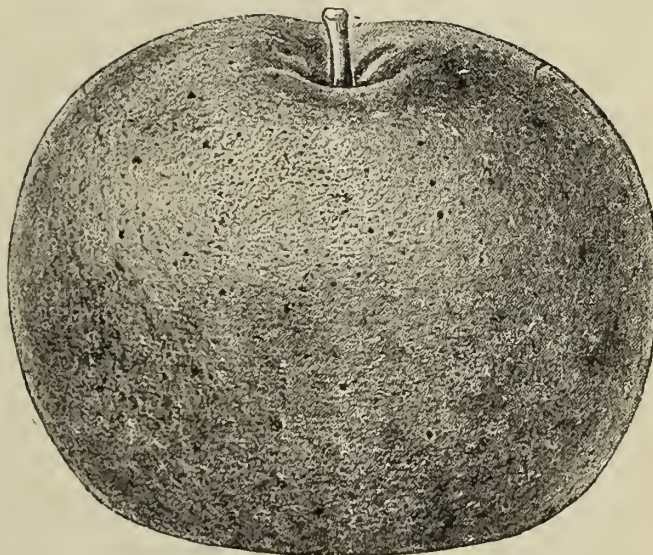
house is indispensable. These should be so constructed as to meet the required conditions of an equable and cool temperature with darkness and a sufficient amount of dryness to insure freedom from mould and damp. To avoid moisture, the room should be tight and seldom opened, particularly in damp weather.

In the construction of fruit houses the fluctuations of the outer atmospheric temperature must be guarded against by making double walls and by filling the spaces with nonconducting materials. In the selection of young stock for the new orchard, patronize some

reputable nursery, either known to yourself or vouched for by an appearance in the columns of your agricultural paper. There is so much swindling and deceit on the part of "tree peddlars," that farmers should give their patronage only to well known and established concerns.

All attempts to make out lists of apples for general cultivation all over the country, have proved failures. State and regional lists are made up by Pomological and other societies which render approximate information, but every planter should observe the kinds that succeed best in his own neighborhood and upon soil similar to his own, and select his varieties for planting accordingly.

Worcester traces the origin of apple directly to the German, *Apfel*, which he derives from *apl*, *apel*, or *appel*



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING INTERESTS.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1891.

HUCKLEBERRIES.

Over twenty species of huckleberries are found in the United States, besides numerous varieties. They occur in greatest number and abundance in the northeastern states, especially in New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey and the Alleghany region. Several of the species live only in swamps, while most of the others thrive best on light sandy or rocky soils, but where the air is cool and moist. Huckleberries are probably more popular and more largely consumed than any of our other wild fruits. It would be difficult to estimate the annual value of the huckleberry crop of the country. Twenty years ago it was believed to be greater than the strawberry crop, but it probably is not now, though it doubtless exceeds that of the blackberry crop, both wild and cultivated. A New York commission merchant estimates the New Jersey huckleberry crop, at "millions of bushels" annually. Six hundred and fifty bushels per day have been brought by the American express company into New York city from Ulster and adjoining counties, and the total daily receipts in that city from all sources in the height of the season is said to exceed 2,000 bushels. The annual value of the huckleberry crop of Washington county, Maine, is estimated at \$10,000. One railroad station in northern Michigan shipped in one season over 1,000 bushels, and another in southern Michigan 1,500 bushels. One commission firm in Detroit handled, in 1889, 2,000 bushels, mostly from northern Michigan. The annual huckleberry crop of Wisconsin is estimated in a report to the American Pomological Society at 20,000 bushels, valued at between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

All this fruit was produced on wild land, much of it too sandy or rocky for profitable cultivation. The abundance of the fruit in the wild state in many places has left no inducement to undertake its cultivation, but these regions are comparatively limited, and are being yearly reduced through the clearing up of the country, so that the question of the cultivation of the fruit, if not already an important one, is likely soon to become so.

EDITORIAL.

PEACH CULTURE.

This is a subject of great importance in this section. We have an article clipped from the *American garden* treating of the Maryland peach orchard, yellows, laws for restricting this invidious disease, and remedies, and causes drawn from experiments, written by L. H. Bailey. It is well worth reproducing for our readers and we hope they will peruse it with profit to themselves. It will appear next week.

RAISING HOPS.

Farmers who are looking to a change in their methods of farming, however slight, might devote a few acres to the cultivation of hops with considerable profit. In a late report on the condition of crops, published by the Bureau of Agriculture, it appears that the average yield per acre for Alabama is 500 pounds. This is the same as the yield for Vermont, and greater than that of New York. There is an increasing demand for hops from brewers that ought to be met and filled at home. A trial could do little harm.

THE EASTON ALLIANCE.

The alliance held a very interesting meeting last Friday at their rooms over Roberts' drug store, on Dover street. The meeting was called to order by President A. J. Wilson, in the chair; W. P. Powell, secretary. There were present forty members, who were entertained for two hours by State lecturer R. D. Bradley, in a discourse on the good of the alliance. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the County Alliance: Dr. L. Buffet, R. L. Kemp, A. H. Herron, Henry Shreve, Dr. C. Lowndes, T. B. Baker, W. S. Kirby, H. C. Speakman, L. C. Willis, L. S. Fleckenstine, C. G. Mullikin, Jarvis Hall, A. J. Stewart, John Outram, H. H. Price and W. C. Smith.

THE BINDER TRUST.

The charter of the American Harvester Company was filed at Springfield, Ill., in November. This new corporation is one of the largest in the country and comprises twenty-five mower and reaper factories, all the cutter bar factories in the country, and many twine and cordage works. Its capital stock is \$35,000,000 and it will do the mower and reaper business of the world. Thus we see the manufacturers of harvesting machinery have entered into a trust. An immense company has been organized from among the manufacturers and it will make most, if not all, of the harvesting machines and handle a large proportion of the twine. What is the object? The company says that the purpose is to reduce expenses and the cost of machinery and twine to the consumer. This has not been the purpose of other trusts. On the contrary, other combinations have been made to increase profits by increasing the cost of products to the consumer. If this combination lowers the price of machinery we shall be thankful, but if it does we feel that we can safely announce to our readers that the millennium is dawning.

THE Alliance in Caroline county are active workers in their line. They have a journal at Federalsburg that is wide awake and doing much good. A new building for the use of the orders is in course of construction at Preston. Let every county take example of Caroline.

WE publish two communications of interest this week, one from W. M. Meech, the well-known quince advocate, upon plums. Mr. A. P. Sharp comes out in letter replying to the one published last week from an esteemed contemporary. The doctor seems to have strong convictions that his views are correct. Let others who have tried the silo whether yet using it or not send us their experience in a brief letter.

THE annual meeting of the Frederick County Agricultural Society was held on Saturday morning last in the grand jury-room at the court-house. It was very harmonious. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved. The treasurer's report shows a balance of \$1,034.38 on hand. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Col. D. C. Winebrenner; vice-president, Charles N. Hargett; recording secretary, George William Cramer; corresponding secretary, Harry C. Keefer; treasurer, William G. Miller; chief marshal, Charles E. T. Best. One vice-president was elected from each county district. The society decided to hold the fair this year beginning on Tuesday, October 13, and continuing four days. A vote of thanks was given the officers of the society for their zealous and untiring efforts in making the fair such a success last year.

ENSILAGE.

Ed. MARYLAND FARMER.

In your last issue, you copy from the *Country Gentleman* a letter written by Mr. Massey urging farmers to build silos, and making reference to my knowledge of these affairs. I do not desire any controversy with him, nor would I claim a line of your paper to notice it but for the gross errors he has stated. Instead of silos being all around me, I wish to state that I do not think there is a silo or fermenting sour corn stalk pit in Kent County; if so, I have never heard of it. The co operative dairy in Baltimore whose farmers are supplying such pure, good milk made from fermenting decomposing organic matter called ensilage, as told by Mr. Massey, I am glad to say I cannot find. I presume he alludes to the dairy managed by Mr. Geo. W. Evans; if so, I would advise him to write to Mr. Evans before sending another letter for the public. When Mr. Massey was employed by Mr. Ridgely, of Baltimore County, I think it likely that some farmers did feed the half rotten corn stalk, leaves, cob and corn, but Mr. E. assures me no such milk enters his extensive dairy, and the quality of his milk I can testify to as it is used daily in my family, and we use his skimmed milk as caseine. Sugar and albumen are much more digestible than fat, and agrees with those using it better than fatty milk which so often sickens, and ruins the stomach of infants and even calves.

I do not wonder at Mr. M. advocating half-rotten feed for cows after raising beautiful and hearty babies on the milk,

but I do often wonder that any chemist does so, or any one else knowing what is going on in the pit during the winter months under a temperature of 120 to 150 degrees. Does anyone doubt that a decomposition is going on, destroying the true animal food, albumen, sugar, starch, caseine, etc., forming alcohol, fusel oil, aldehyde, acetic acid and other organic compounds that are not or never were animal food, even if they do eat it with a relish.

I have had samples of the stuff that had passed beyond the ordinary decomposing ferments, and the last one had set in the rotting process. Milk is a too important article for the development of all mammals, to be furnished from half rotten food, when we have so much sound natural food, as well cured hay, fodder, oats, rye, corn, (with all its carbo hydrates), wheat, mill feed, etc. I have no doubt that the unnatural acid of all fermenting heated organic matter may increase the flow of water, but it should be directed in another channel instead of into the milk pail.

Prof. Booker, of the infant department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, can tell the danger of using milk from all fermenting food given the cows. The ferment can be found in the faces of sick and dying children with summer complaint.

A letter just received from a prominent farmer of Harford county whose fermenting pit cost him \$150, informs me he has abandoned it.

Baltimore, Md.

A. P. SHARP.

PLUM CULTURE.

Editor MARYLAND FARMER:

The timely suggestions in your paper on this subject in the number for December 26th, 1890, lead me to write to you of a variety of superior merit, known here in Vineland as the Kansas plum. The name is somewhat indefinite, as there are variations like seedling apples. But there is one strain which I have now grown for 16 years, without a failure in any year. The tree is of a low head, more perhaps a bush than a tree. It bears abundantly a red plum of medium size, egg-shaped and of excellent quality for eating. If the curculio troubles it, I have not known it. It multiplies by suckers from the roots by the sprouts beginning to bear when not much larger than a riding whip. I counted over fifty ripe plums on a little tree about three feet high and standing in the grass where it sprung up. It grows in neglect but like everything else does much better with good cultivation.

Let me suggest as a supplement to the note on setting out fruit trees, in your issue of Jan. 2nd, that any tree of sorts that can be grown from cuttings, will be benefited by setting deep enough to get a new tier of roots.

Vineland, Jan., 1891.

W. W. MEECH.

OF all our exchanges give us the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, N. Y. It is a model agriculturist's journal.

PAYING STOCK.—Mr. John H. Clendaniel, residing at "Whittington Manor," at Nicholson's Station, sold last year from fourteen cows, six hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty cents worth of butter and cheese. Who can do better?—*Kent News*.

CANADA'S HORTICULTURISTS.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario is one of the most progressive societies in America, and their recent meeting was not behind former gatherings in the amount and value of information brought forth. The new officers are J. A. Morton, President; A. H. Pettit, Vice President; and L. Woolverton, editor of Canadian *Horticulturist*, Secretary-Treasurer.

There was an excellent attendance throughout the session, among the members being Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and N. W. Awrey, M. P., each of whom made a short address on interesting topics. Prof. Craig, Horticulturist of the Central Experiment Farm, as well as Prof. James of the Guelph Experiment Station, added to the value of the discussions, by their timely suggestions.

The address of the retiring president, A. M. Smith, was full of practical suggestions, as well as an interesting review of horticultural progress in the dominion. He stated that the increase of the society's membership had been from thirty in 1868 to over 2,100 in 1890, making it the strongest association devoted to similar objects in this country, if not in the world.

Thirty years ago marketing fruit was done in very primitive style, the packages for berries being pails and pans, and the fruit dipped into measures with the hands or ladles, it often being in good condition for jam. Large fruits were marketed in bags, and shaken over rough roads in lumber wagons. He also believed that, in spite of the poor fruit crops, fruit growers have been just as successful for this season as any class of land workers, but that a lesson of the past years is that it is not safe for any one who gets the whole of his income from fruit to depend upon only one kind, as those who this year relied solely upon apples or peaches found themselves in a bad position, which is not the case where an assortment of fruit is grown.

Many members of the Association attend the Farmers' Institutes, taking part in the discussions upon horticultural subjects, and imparting whatever information they could in relation to fruit growing. In the past year much improvement have been made in the matter of facility and dispatch in the transportation of fruit by steamship companies, this largely being due to the united influence of the fruit men. Express companies are great offenders, as they exercise no care in the handling of fruit nor in getting it to market on time; much fruit is also lost while in transit by being stolen from packages and no redress is afforded by the companies, there seeming to not be the same respect for property in fruit as in other commodities.

In the face of the progress that has been made it is surprising that so many prosperous farmers do not raise even sufficient fruit for their own use, their lack of horticultural taste and knowledge being remarkable where everything else is all that could be desired. Good buildings, fences, live stock and crops, yet the orchard, small fruit and flowers are either wanting or greatly neglected. If farmers would eat less pork and more fruit they would be healthier and happier, as there is no doubt as to the healthfulness of fruit. Perhaps if our farmers would take more interest in these matters

and surround their homes with fruit, shrubs and flowers, they would have less cause to complain of their children leaving the old home for other pursuits.

Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experiment Farm of Canada, is doing a great work in bringing out varieties adapted to the colder parts of our country, and his experiments in the hybridizing of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., will be of great benefit. During the past raspberry season a committee visited the farm and had the pleasure of examining the marvelous results of his labors in testing the hundreds of new varieties which have been produced. There is no doubt but that many will prove to be greatly superior to anything now in cultivation in many respects.

The Secretary reported that he had received samples from Nova Scotia of what may prove to be a valuable shipping cherry, although its most marked peculiarity was that of ripening in September, being of a dark color, firm, and of a sweet pleasing flavor; it is Clark and in size resembles the Kentish. A new strawberry, the Williams, also attracted attention last season by its apparent merit, it having become quite popular in the section where it originated. It comes from Crescent and Sharpless, being far more productive than the latter and when ripe showing no white tip. Its size is large and it is much hardier than the Jessie.

ENSILAGE.

Feeding experiments with ensilage and dry fodder corn for milch cows have been conducted at the Wisconsin Station during the last six years. Two experiments were conducted to study this question further during the past year. In each experiment four cows were used; the plan of feeding was to give two of the cows as much of corn ensilage as they would eat, in addition to a fundamental ration of hay, bran and corn meal, for a period of three weeks, while the other cows received dry, field cured fodder corn of the same kind, for the same length of time, with the same fundamental ration. The milk was sampled and analyzed daily, and set separately; the butter churned out was also sampled and analyzed during the first experiment. As a result of both experiments it was found that the cows produced more milk and milk fat while on ensilage than while on fodder corn; but they also ate considerably more, and when the returns for the food materials eaten are compared, the fodder corn proved the most economical feed. In previous experiments the same result has sometimes been obtained, and sometimes the opposite result. When the problem was further investigated, it was found that whenever the cows had been able to take more food materials while on one feed than on another, they gave poorer results as far as production per unit of food is concerned, on this feed. Given a sufficient amount of food materials in the rations, therefore, it seems that the less food the cow consumes above that minimum, the more economically they are able to utilize it in the production of milk and its components. While the differences in a single trial may amount to as much as twelve per cent in favor of the nutritive effect of one feed, as in case of fodder corn this year, a consideration of a number of trials show practically no difference between the two feeds, and the general conclusion drawn therefore is, that corn ensilage and dry fodder corn, both properly prepared, possess equal feeding value for milk and butter production.

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

The Alliance officers, in this state and their addresses are.
 President, Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.
 Secretary, T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomonkey.
 State Lecturer, . . R. D. Bradley, Preston.

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore resolve:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.
2. To endorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."
3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially, and financially.
4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry and all selfish ambition.
7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intentions are "peace on earth and good will toward men."—*From the Constitution of the Maryland State Alliance.*

THE memorials of the National Farmers' Alliance and of some other industrial organizations, printed elsewhere in this issue, make it perfectly certain that the pork packers of the country, led by a Boston pork house, are trying to injure the farming interests of the South and Southwest in the Conger bill, now before the Senate. These industrial organizations do not seek to antagonize any measure, pending or to be introduced, whose object is to secure to the people articles of pure food. They are in favor, be it remembered, of the Paddock pure food bill. The Conger bill is not aimed against impure lard but against *compound lard*. The compound lard is composed of cotton seed oil, beef fat and the fat of the hog; and is as pure and wholesome as any article of lard can be. Let our readers remember that this Conger bill is another attempt of the monopolists to enrich themselves at the expense of the farmers and stock raisers.—*Progressive Farmer.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE.

We glean the following from the report of the executive committee of the National Grange, P. of H.:

Through the influence of the Grange the Agricultural Department was created, presided over by a Secretary of Agriculture in the President's Cabinet, thus giving the farmers a voice in the policy of the national government as it affects the agricultural interest, keeping the government advised of restrictions and discriminations by foreign governments in agricultural commerce, thus enabling our government to establish reciprocal trade relations in the interest of agriculture, or to adopt retaliatory measures as may be necessary to protect the farmers in the markets of the world.

It is through the influence of the Grange that a direct co-operative trade system has been established through which the farmers can purchase direct from manufacturers and importers; thus giving the individual patron a commercial standing not enjoyed by farmers outside of the Grange.

It is through the influence of the Grange that the farmers' social and political influence has been enlarged and his knowledge of public affairs advanced, and it will be through the Grange that the tariff and currency questions will finally be settled on a just and equitable basis, irrespective of any partisan consideration.

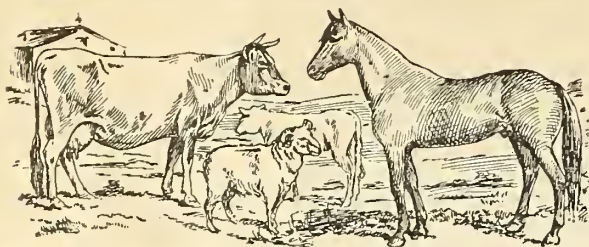
We might cite many other achievements of the order in a national way, such as the establishing of experiment stations for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the suppression of contagious diseases among live stock, but we have cited sufficient evidence to demonstrate to the ordinary observer that the Grange has already accomplished many satisfactory results for the farmer.

We have only spoken of the work of the order in a general sense, so that patrons might not overlook the fact that the Grange has already accomplished much in their behalf in a national way, and made good its promises to the farmer; but what might not be said of State legislation that has been secured through State and local Grange influence, which every honest patron and farmer has acknowledged time and time again? But even all the great achievements of the order, in a legislative sense, are not to be compared with the great fraternity that it has established among the agricultural people; the men and women it has raised up and educated, making them the brightest and most useful citizens of the land—men and women that any nation might be proud of. How it quickened into life and usefulness the society of the rural districts, saving hundreds and thousands from the despondency of want of opportunity for intellectual improvements and social accomplishments.

This is a record of work accomplished in which any organization might take pride. And it demonstrates that the farmers of this country are as capable of intelligent action when acting together as any class, guild or profession, and it has all been accomplished on the broad platform of a sound political policy without inaugurating any new party organization.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Alliance papers organized the Reform Press Association and adopted a constitution and by-laws

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

MORE speed is still showing up from Happy Russell, their dams being mares not exceptionally good individually, nor are they strongly bred in trotting instincts, which goes to show the great individuality of Happy Russell to transmit speed to his offspring with uniformity and without the help of the colt's maternal blood. The great sensation of 1890 was Happy Lady, 2:45, and whilst she is being rested up during the winter, Mr. Emory is putting in his spare time in the development of the younger Happy Russells on the farm. The yearling filly Russellwing is now wearing her first set of plates, and with a dozen drives to a road cart during the late fall has learned to go a three minute clip. She is a handsome mahogany bay, the daughter of Lettie, by Sir Cecil, gr. d. by Davy Crockett, thoroughbred. But the sensation of the farm is Katie Russell, by Happy Russell, dam Katie Allen, by Allen Sontag, 41; gr. d. by Conowango. She is brown with a star, as sound as a bullet and goes like an arrow straight to her word. She seems to know no gait but to trot. She is gaited like Happy Bee and though only worked four or five times can show a 2:50 gait barefooted. Another weanling that is being worked is the sorrell filly Dalzelle, by Nutgard, be by Nutwood, out of Whip, by George Wilkes. Her dam is Mozell, full sister to Nellie Rose, 2:25½. She has been purchased to help build up the brood mare stock of the farm. Happy Lady's training will be resumed about the first of March, and her chances are good to go in the 2:30 list next fall. Royal Russell, 12834, and Bentonmore, 14292, are being fitted for stud service in the spring; their season ending July 1st. They will then go in training. They are both very speedy youngsters and will give a good account of themselves during the fall of 1891. Happy Russell's book is filling rapidly for the Spring of 1891; and a great many mares are coming to him from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Those of our people who want to breed their mares to him should book them at once. We want more Happy Russell colts in Queen Anne's County—Happy Bee's, Happy Lady's; colts that will bring like they will, from \$2,000 to \$5,000, to sell to horse fanciers in adjoining states. So farmers, don't let the golden opportunity slip. Happy Russell colts are bringing twice their weight in gold. Queen Anne's is fortunate to have such a great horse to breed to so near at home.—*Centreville Observer*.

Horse Notes.

THERE are today ten pacing horses by trotting sires where there is one by a pacing sire.

BROOD mares are beginning to slip again in Kentucky. A number of valuable mares have already lost their foals, among them a richly bred mare that was in foal to Axtell.

J. C. LINEMAN, of the Lima Stock Farm, has just sold to H. L. and F. D. Stont, of Dubuque, Iowa, the bay colt, Elkwood, two years old, by Nutwood, dam Georgiana (2:26½), by George Wilkes, for \$10,000, and the weanling colt Albert Lee, by Alcantra, dam Meg Merriles, by Electioneer, for \$6,000.

HERE are the best trotting records in a convenient shape for reference up to the close of the year 1890: Yearling, Freedom, 2:29¾; Two-year-old, Sunol, 2:18; also, of the three-year-olds with 2:10½, and of the four-year-olds, with 2:10½. Five-year-old, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾. Any age or sex, Mand S., 2:03¾. Stallion, Nelson, 2:10¾. Fastest in a race, Palo Alto, 2:13.

MAJ. CAMPBELL BROWN, of Ewell Farm, Tenn., has suffered a loss in the death of his great brood mare Mary M., by Bassinger. This mare stands second in the list of trotting brood mares, in point of highest speed to three performers, she being the dam of Annie W., 2:20, Andante, 2:20½, and McEwen, 2:18½—an average for the three of 2:19 7-12. Only one other mare has equaled this—Miss Russell, dam of Mand S., 2:08¾, Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Cora Belmont, 2:24½—an average of 2:17½.

"WILLIAM L.," writes "Iconoclast," in the *Kentucky Stock Farm*, "is a horse of whom it is scarcely necessary to say much in the way of defense or eulogy. Our Nebraska friend may criticise his legs as much as he pleases. It reminds one of what Lincoln said of the whiskey Grant was charged with drinking. Lincoln wanted to know the brand so that he could order a supply of it for the rest of the generals. The legs that carried an Axtell to a three-year-old record of 2:12 are not a very bad kind to have. A ready market could be found for a few more of the same sort. "Iconoclast" refers to the fact that William L. has a very curby hind leg. And as curbs are hereditary many breeders object to using a stallion with that tendency although yet may be full of speed.

A COLT will not take on flesh or increase in size while shivering in the rain. The aim of every breeder should be to keep his colts growing every day until they are fully matured. Fat is not desirable, but good solid flesh is. A shed or stable, and plenty of hay and oats are necessary to keep the youngsters growing. Don't neglect them. Too many farmers have an idea that a colt can be wintered in the yard and exist on what the other stock leaves; in fact, they seem to pride themselves on the cheapness with which they can get a colt through the winter. This is a grave mistake and in a measure accounts for the great number of worthless horses among the farmers. The first winter is the time a colt should have the greatest care and attention.

FATTENING HOGS.

Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin has just made public the results of his experiments in fattening hogs. He made some exhaustive experiments to determine the value of barley as a food for hogs which will be of interest.

In the first trial ten hogs, fourteen months old, were divided into two lots of five each. To the first lot was fed barley meal, while the second received corn meal. The experiment continued eight weeks, during which time the first lot of hogs consumed 2,832 pounds of barley meal, and gained 601 pounds. In the same time the second lot of hogs consumed 3,100 pounds of corn meal, and gained 713 pounds. From this we find that:

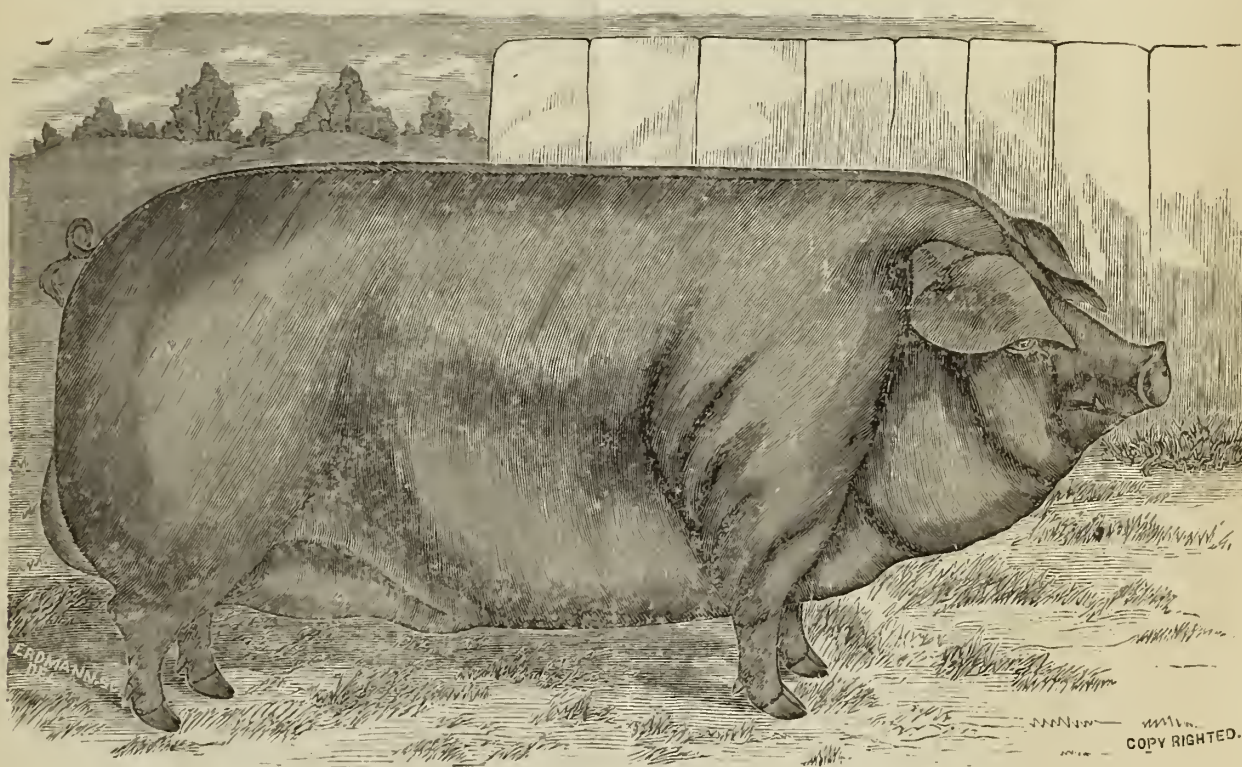
Lot one required 471 pounds of barley meal for 100 pounds gain. Lot two required 435 pounds of corn meal for 100 pounds gain.

ning of the trial. There were six pigs in each lot. Lot one was fed barley meal and sweet skimmilk. Lot two, corn meal and sweet skimmilk. The experiment lasted nine weeks, during which time lot one consumed 1,993 pounds of barley meal, 2,404 pounds of sweet skimmilk, and gained 604 pounds. In the same time lot two consumed 1,807 pounds of corn meal, 2,192 pounds of sweet skimmilk, and gained 591 pounds.

Lot one consumed 330 pounds of barley meal and 398 pounds of sweet skimmilk, for 100 pounds of gain. Lot two consumed 306 pounds of corn meal and 371 pounds of sweet skimmilk for 100 pounds of gain.

Again, there is a difference of about eight per cent. in favor of the corn.

These experiments showed that when feeding barley care should be taken to prepare the food so as to render it palatable.



This shows that it required thirty-six pounds, or eight per cent. more barley meal than corn meal to produce 100 pounds of gain. In this experiment both feeds were soaked with water. It was found that it required about three pounds of water to properly soak a pound of barley meal, while a pound of corn meal required but two pounds of water. The hogs fed on barley meal consumed thirty pounds of water daily with the feed, while the hogs on corn meal consumed twenty two pounds daily. Even with this large amount of water in the feed the barley hogs drank two pounds extra, daily, from a separate trough, while the corn meal hogs drank but three-fourths of a pound.

Then there was an experiment with barley meal and sweet skimmilk versus corn meal and sweet skimmilk. In this experiment the pigs were about five months old at the begin-

ble. Hogs will eat corn meal in almost any shape, dry, wet, or even sour; when fed barley meal their preference calls for considerable soaking in a comparatively large amount of water.

Our results show that barley is not quite so valuable as corn, pound for pound for laying on fat, but we must remember that corn has a very high feeding value in such cases as this. One prime use for barley is in giving the farmer an additional variety of feed. As a rule we have but too few kinds of feed upon our farms, and we rely too much on corn. In barley we have a feed capable of building up bone and muscle, and serving a generally useful purpose on the farm. In California it is the almost universal horse feed, and no animals have more endurance than horses raised and fed on rolled barley. Barley is the common grain food of England and north Europe.

THE PEACOMBED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

White has ever been with man a favorite color for animals and birds. It is not a wonder that white should be regarded with great favor as a color for fowls. As the emblem of innocence and purity it makes a direct appeal to our moral sentiments; as affording a striking contrast between the plumage and the color of the combs and wattles, it is beautiful; and, what is of more consequence to the practical poultry-man, it is the color which least disfigures the fowl for market purposes. All chickens and many adult fowls are plucked when in a pinfeathery state, and it is very difficult to remove all of the pinfeathers. The pinfeathers of a white fowl are inconspicuous, while those of a darker colored variety are glaringly apparent. For a market fowl, therefore, other things equal, a white fowl has the call.

This was recognized in the sudden and great popularity which the White Wyandotte and the White Plymouth Rock secured. The demand for these varieties was instantaneous upon their introduction to notice, and long before they could secure recognition from the American Poultry Association they had won popularity among American poultry breeders. The White Plymouth Rock was a "sport" from the Barred variety. Whether a true or only a pseudo-sport need not be determined, but it was probably the latter, for white blood entered into the composition of the Barred variety, and the occasional white specimens may have been due to reversion to the almost forgotten white ancestor. The Barred Plymouth Rock had also produced another sport, a bird resembling it in color, but with a pea comb and smaller wattles instead of the usual single comb and well developed wattles. This "sport" has become a standard variety, its claims to recognition resting upon the fact that it combines the excellent qualities of its single combed progenitors with the advantages that come from a comb that is practically frost proof, and which saves the fowl from suffering in the winter, and better fits the hen for production of eggs during the cold months of the year. By more than one breeder and fancier it was recognized that if these two sports from the Barred Plymouth Rock could

be united there would result a fowl, which, for practical qualities, would be superior to either. This union has been effected, and the product is the Peacombed White Plymouth Rock.

The history of the origin of this variety can be briefly told. Some years ago, previous to the admission of the Peacombed Barred Plymouth Rock to the *Standard*, the writer was engaged in advocating its claims, and, as is usually the case with any new variety, was met by considerable opposition. Among the opponents of the peacombed fowls was an excellent breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, residing in Pennsylvania, and who is now as warm a personal friend as he was at one time a vigorous opponent. He denounced all Plymouth Rocks with pea combs as mongrels. It so happened however, that he had sold a setting of White Plymouth Rock eggs to a neighbor of mine, and from this setting was hatched a large, handsome cockerel, the finest in the brood, with a good pea comb. The cockerel was presented to me. This fact spiked one of the most effective guns of the opposition, and helped to secure the admission of the Peacombed Plymouth Rocks to the *Standard*.

At this time the barred pullets in my flock were too dark in color, and to lighten their plumage I mated this white "sport" to a number of them. From this mating I raised that season about thirty chickens, all of them barred. The cockerels were killed and the best of the pullets saved for breeding. The next season these pullets were mated to a Peacombed Barred Plymouth Rock cock, and the white cock was mated to some single combed White Plymouth Rock hens of the Frost strain. From both of these matings white chicks with pea combs were produced and were reserved for further breeding.

From the above it will be seen that the Peacombed White Plymouth Rock is purely of Plymouth Rock blood and has been produced without resorting to an alien cross. The variety has been bred for several years, a large portion of the chickens coming white in plumage, and with pea combs. There are some single combed chickens and rarely a barred bird; but such are to be expected from a fowl of so recent origin, produced in the

manner in which this variety has been.

The Peacombed White Plymouth Rock is an excellent layer, a good table fowl, looks well alive, and dresses handsomely. It has just about the same qualities as other Plymouth Rocks possess, with such advantages as a white plumage and a pea comb can bestow. Nearly every new variety is heralded as "The Coming Fowl" but whether the Peacombed White Plymouth Rock is deserving of this title or not the public must determine. It certainly is a handsome and a thoroughly practical and useful variety, and, as such, ought to deserve well of those who are seeking "general purpose" fowls.—*American Agriculturist*.

TO THE PACIFIC COAST.—Go to California via the through lines of the Burlington route, from Chicago or St. Louis to Denver, and thence over the new broad gauge, through car lines of the Denver and Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Railways, via Leadville, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake—through interesting cities and unsurpassed scenery. Dining cars all the way.

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All varieties warranted true. All kinds of Nursery Stock. Catalogue free.

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WOMAN'S CORNER.

✧ MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, ✧ EDITRESS.

This department of THE FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers, etiquette, and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. MRS. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

There is no change in styles. It is but a repetition of the same story—straight effect and heavy goods, with plenty of fur trimmings; and so it will continue till February, when the early harbingers of spring styles will begin to forget the beautiful and dainty things in store for us.

There seems to be a great deal of complaint about geraniums failing to bloom this winter. The same trouble has been noticed in seasons past. People are tempted to save the old plants because they did well in the garden. It is out of the question for them to bloom continually. The only chance for them in the house is to take in the well-rooted cuttings and keep them pinched off at top till good and compact. For winter blooming they should have been potted in September, and by December they would have been thrifty plants with buds well set, and continued to bloom till spring. They do not require a warm temperature, and you can keep them in a room other plants could not thrive in. They will not stand draughts of air. Stir the soil often, and soap suds, after the washing is done, will be an excellent fertilizer; with these conditions there is no reason why your flowers fail.

It has often been asserted as a fact, "one-half the world could live on what the other half throws away." We grow very tired during the winter of the same bill of fare, especially is it so on the farm where salt meat is easiest attainable and vegetables not very abundant or easy to get at. If we did but understand how to put materials to the most profitable uses, no doubt we might give our households more nourishing food at less expense and yet have an elaborate menu.

A number of ladies in New York some time since wished to provide dinners at low rates for some families who were in need.

They went to the largest and most fashionable restaurant in that city and received advice and counsel that was of inestimable value to them. They were told how to make soup for one dollar that would feed thirty-five persons, and pudding for the same number and at the same price. Each dinner of soup and pudding cost but five cents to the person, and material and labor was paid for.

The essential thing in puddings where suet is an ingredient, is to select it fine and firm; free it completely from skin, and mix with sufficient flour to chop freely and reduce to almost a powder. Pastry made with suet will never be-

come heavy, no matter how long it is boiled, and equals meat in nourishing power. For soup, the meat should be lean and bones broken finely. Use cold water and skim well while cooking. Always prepare a large quantity of stock and set away in a stone jar. When needed put in vegetables. It is much better after two or three days, and in cold weather will keep a week as there is nothing to sour.

Cold mutton and puree of tomatoes is easily made and quite nice for a change. Slice cold-boiled or baked mutton, strew salt and pepper over it and a layer of bread crumbs; one quart of canned tomatoes mashed fine, some sprigs of parsley, celery or other sweet herbs, put in oven with one tablespoonful of butter on top and bake a light brown.

Eggs are at this season so scarce and high that they can not be placed upon the regular bill of fare, but if there is an invalid we must remember even the weakest stomachs can with impunity indulge in them.

If you have a mantle piece over a constant fire you can have a pretty garden. Get some smooth bulbs (medium size) of hyacinths. Procure two vases of clear glass, remove the bottom from one; place in one of these a bulb head down, filling it over with good leaf mould. Put in this another bulb top up, and put this vase in the whole vase, which should be full of water. As soon as the bulbs put forth leaves, one set will come up into the air, and the other go down into the water and there bloom; Care must be taken to have the water the temperature of the room. You may also have in your mantle garden crocuses and tulips, but be sure to use earthen ware pots for these.

A tree mignonette will be a fine addition. To rear this you must plant only one root of mignonette, tying it to a stick. When buds begin to appear, cut them off; other shoots will then start. For these make a hoop and fasten them to it. After they have bloomed, take off the seed pods and then, by judicious lopping you will soon have a mignonette tree.

Did you ever make any Chili sauce. Four large green peppers, chopped fine, seeds out, twenty-four ripe tomatoes, two onions, two cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice, nutmeg and ginger and one quart of vinegar. Cook two and one-half hours. Bottle and keep in a cool place; nice for meats.

MRS. M. L. GADDESS.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 8, 1891.

There has been a slight but unmistakable improvement in trade since the year opened, seemingly, justifying predictions for the future. Southern wheat extremely scarce and marked at higher prices. Southern corn being also in very light receipt and firmer. Oats are in very fair supply and moderate demand at advanced figures. Rye is also up and choice scarce. Flour continues quiet and steady. Clover seed is firmer, while other seeds dull and unchanged. Hay is firmer. Eggs and poultry are firm and higher, butter is steady and dressed hogs are lower. We quote:

Spot wheat.....	\$ 96½a97 ..
Southern Fultz	95 a1 03.
Longberry.....	100a1 03.
Stock.....	660,958.
Yellow corn.....	57 a59..
White do.....	57 a59..
Mixed Spot.....	58½a58½
Stock.....	203,162
Oats, whole range.....	47 a51.
Stock.....	76,270
Rye, whole range.....	76 a82
Stock	4
Family Flour, per barrel.....	4 50a5 65
Clover Seed.....	6 a 7½
Timothy Seed	110 a1 45
Hay, per ton.....	1000a11 00
Eggs, per dozen choice.....	27a28..
Butter, fancy roll.....	18a19..
Butter, prime to choice	14a15.
Chickens, dressed.....	10a12..
Turkeys, dressed good to choice	12a14..
Ducks, dressed.....	12a13.
Geese, dressed.....	12a13..
Dressed Hogs.....	3½a4½..

Consumption Surely Cured.

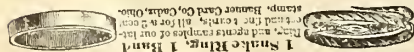
To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address Respectfully, T. A. Slo-cum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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an agent in each town to sell the above named book. This is Mark Twain's latest. Nearly 50,000 copies already sold. 250 illustrations. Nearly 600 pages. A great many agents average forty orders per week. Almost anyone can sell twenty-five weekly. This is very profitable business. Write for terms.

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33 songs—each one a Gem. Price, \$1 in heavy paper, \$1.25 in bds., and \$2 in gilt binding.

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CHOICE SONG COLLECTIONS.

Song Classics, Vol. 1.	50 songs.
Song Classics, Vol. 2.	39 "
Song Classics, Low Voices.	47 "
Choice Sacred Solos.	34 "
Choice Sacred Solos, Low Voices	40 "
Classic, Baritone and Bass,	33 "
Classic Tenor Songs.	36 "
Good Old Songs We Used to Sing,	115 "

CHOICE PIANO COLLECTIONS.

Piano Classics, Vol. 1.	44 pieces.
Piano Classics, Vol. 2.	31 "
Classical Pianist.	42 "
Popular Dance Collection.	66 "
Popular Piano Collection.	66 "
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- - WHICH WILL MAKE - -

GILT-EDGE BUTTER in from One to Eight Minutes. No Farmer can afford to be without one. It is certainly the Ladies' Friend, Saving them a large amount of Labor.

The Advantages of This Churn Over all others are

1st. The only churn on the market to take all the BUTTER-MILK OUT of the butter without using the paddle or roller process, which destroys the grain and life of the butter.

2d. The only churn to produce butter in from one to eight minutes. Has been made in fifty-five seconds, think of it. Is rarely over two to four minutes winter or summer.

3d. Makes firmer butter and takes all the butter out of the cream, and all the butter-milk out of the butter, thereby causing the butter to keep longer and better. Cleanses itself, anyone can keep it in order or manage it.

4th. The only churn which received the First Premium at the Wilmington and Dover, Del., State Fairs against all competition.

5th. It has never been exhibited at any Fair or Dairymen's Association that it did not take the First Premium.

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90,000 Asparagus Crowns from select seed of the arr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conovers Colossal and Philadelphia improved varieties. Extra large plants of one year's growth.

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FARMS Largest settlement of happy and prosperous Northern people Free new Circular. J. F. Mancha, Richmond, Va.

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Cards FREE Send your name and address on a postal card for all the Latest Styles of Silk Fringe, photograph, Envelope, Beveled Edge, Crazy Edge Cards &c., Samples of all free. HOME and YOUTH, Cash, &c.

MILKING.

The milking stable at milking time should be a very quiet place. It is no spot for boisterous laughter, loud words, or even steady conversation. Angry words disconcert the cows, and mutual conversation disconcerts the milkers. Each bending to his task, the milkers should give their whole attention to the labor before them and discharge it with dispatch. A desultory milker should either be reformed or else banished from the stable. By "desultory," we mean a person who milks with first one hand and then the other; or milks so irregularly or moderately that he nearly falls asleep over the task. Away with such a fellow from the dairy, for it is not fit that he should milk. Cows will dry off and become profitless under his hands.

There is an old maxim that "many hands make light work," but it will not always apply to the milking problem. Regular milkers should always be employed in the dairy, and if outside or day help is employed about the farm, and if they drop into the stable at milking time to lend a hand, their assistance should surely be declined. Many dairymen do not regard the case in this way, and always welcome extra help to lighten the task. Such men are not, however, the progressive dairymen who lead where others follow. Let us regard the case in its true light. Most any man can use a saw, a hammer, and a plane, but most any one would not be supposed to know enough to go into a carpenter's shop and use these tools as advantageously and correctly as the carpenter himself. It is thus with extracting the lacteal fluid from the udders of cows; there are few who cannot do it, but all are not experts, and even an expert would be out of a place in a strange dairy for an occasional milking, as the cows would not know him and he would not be acquainted with the cows. When a man knows thoroughly how to breed, feed and milk, he may be accounted a successful dairyman; at least he then possesses the essentials of success, and has the privilege of putting them into practical use.

The stable is the dwelling house of the cow, and she should not be forced out of it in disagreeable and stormy weather any more than a man should be from his comfortable residence. Subjects to her position as one of the inferior animals, the cow is entitled to the full quota of care and attention peculiar to her needs. *Prairie Farmer.*

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CARPETS, CLOCKS, WINDOW SHADES,
PICTURE FRAMES, &c.,
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HOW SHALL WE ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION TO MARY- LAND.

The Southern Interstate Convention, which met at Ashville, recommended the appointment of a Committee on Immigration, who should represent the Southern States and organize a bureau to promote immigration to the South. Also, it recommended legislature action in the respective Southern States to promote this object. It also recommended that each Southern State appropriate the sum of \$25,000 to ensure a complete State exhibit at the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in '93.

We are disposed to favor enterprise and all manifestation of public spirit, but we protest against the State's money being squandered to the tune of \$25,000 on the Chicago Exposition when it is needed at home. And if Maryland is to contribute to the salary of a Commissioner of Immigration let it be solely to her own.

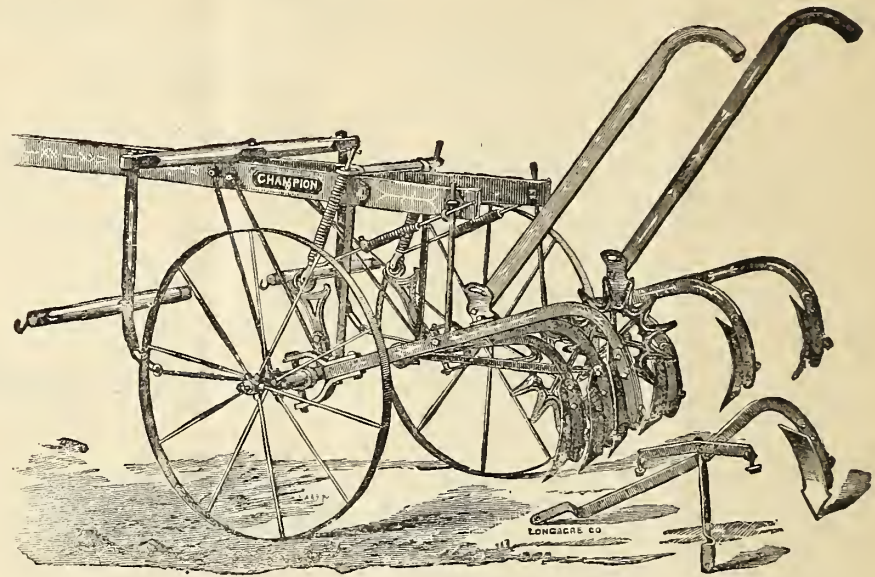
We are first and foremost interested in drawing a good and thrifty class of immigration to any State. If to do this the services of a Commissioner of Immigration are required, let the State appoint one and pay his salary. And let him confine his work exclusively to the State of Maryland.

It is questionable, however, we think, whether this may not better be left to private enterprise of respective counties. In Calvert we understand that the Farmers' Alliance men are taking hold of it and inaugurating plans and measures to invite northern men and capital to locate there. But as everything under the sun, except the interests of the farmers, appears to have obtained a share of the public money, we shall favor anything that brings substantial aid to the farmer in his hard battle with the wolf at door; whether it comes from the Treasury of the State, or elsewhere. But, if only another office is to be created to steal some more of the people's money, merely to drop it in to the big barrel of the politicians, we, for one, shall shout "stop thief" at the top of our lungs, and draw the crowd to stop it if we can.

The people are listening for such outcry now a-days and an alarm honestly and properly given will call them out in no time. Their rights and their money have been bartered away so unscrupulously by the politicians that they will stand it no longer. In this, we are with the taxpayers and farmers and shall do our level best to help them.—*Maryland Republican.*

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**THE PRIDE OF THE EAST, THE KING OF THE WEST
AND MONARCH OF ALL.**
The Champion of the Corn Field.



We take great pleasure in presenting to the public THE CHAMPION six shovel Corn and Fallow Cultivator, with seventh or middle shovel.

Having been thoroughly tested we can recommend it as the best Walking Cultivator in every respect without a single exception, that has ever been placed on the market.

Automatic Spring Pressure and Hoisting Device.

We have the most perfect spring pressure and hoisting device for regulating the shovel beams or drag bars for deep or shallow cultivating ever invented.

With a seventh or middle shovel which is attached to the coupling bolt in front, it makes one of the most complete fallow cultivators for preparing the ground for seeding, and for seeding in small grain, that has ever been placed on the market.

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H. S. Anderson, Importer; visits Europe annually to inspect packing &c., Union Spgs N. Y.

Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits, Grapes, etc., Parry, N. J.

Z. DeForest Ely & Co., The Popular Seedsmen, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South, Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Peter's Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty, Wesley, Md.

Thos Meehan & Son, Oaks, Rare Ornamentals, Germantown, Pa.



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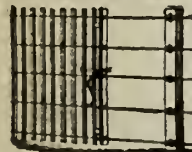
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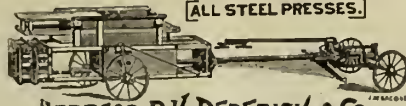
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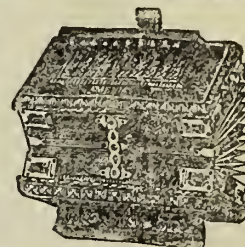
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Mr. Wickwire: "This is going to be a cold winter. I feel it in my bones." Mrs. Wickwire: "That's the first time I knew you believed in the goosebone theory."

"My old father gave me and my brothers good advice when we started out in the world." "What did he say?" "Be not too fond of E's, endeavor to be Y's, and you'll never be set down as J's."

Backwoods Farmer (with gun, who had just put up a sign, "To Trespassers, prepare for eternity!"): "I kinder like the idee somehow'n other. It has'r religious feelin' runnin' through it and at the same time means business."

Dealer: "I am sure, madam, you could look the city through and not find a handsomer carriage than this." Mrs. D'Avnoo: "O it's handsome enough but it looks too comfortable to be stylish."

"What uncleanly people they seem to be out West!" said Mrs. De Lite, of Boston. "Here is a case of a man starting to clean out a town, and they actually shot him." And she never could make out why her husband buried his head in the newspaper.

The usual source: "Have you noticed what a vast quantity of information old Simpel has acquired during the past several days?" "Yes. It is easily accounted for. His fifteen-year-old son returned from boarding school last week for a short visit."

A young woman who had a check on a certain Detroit bank for \$14 presented it at the cashier's desk, and he politely said: "You will please endorse it, Miss." She took it over to the desk and wrote on the back: "I want this money awful bad, yours truly, please pay bearer."

Father (looking over paper) "More bad news! A hitherto unknown frog pond has been discovered in central Africa." Mother—"What is that to us?" Father—"What is that to us? It means that every one of our eight children will have to have a new and revised edition of Highprice's geography."

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